THE HUNTRESS.

MRS ANNE ROYALL, EDITOR. ☞ EDUCATION.—*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON.☜

VOLUME XVII. WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, D. C. APRIL 29 1854. NO. 11—*Whole Number* MCCCCCI

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

'We publish this week a condensed account of the very voluminous and important correspondence, which took place during the first six months of last year between *Great Britain* and Russia. As the Russians official newspaper at St. Petersburg had referred sarcastically to this confidential correspondence, the British Ministry of course were released from any obligation to keep it longer secret. It completely unveils the real motives of the Emperor of Russia, in forcing a quarrel upon Turkey. The Turk, in his opinion, is 'a dying man,' whose estates should be apportioned out before his death, and then his death hastened a little, on benevolent principles, to put him out of his agony. Fearful of attempting this, however, in the face of united England and France, Nicholas strove to propitiate England by making her a party in the contemplated scheme of murder and robbery—offering her, as her share of the plunder, *Egypt* and the island of Candia. With the aid of England, and of his ready tool, Austria, he feared neither the expostulations nor the armies of France.

But this secret correspondence is in the highest degree honorable to the statesmen of England. They stopped not to consider the proffered and valuable bribe a moment, but repelled it from the first with manly and honorable firmness. The Earl of Clarendon said:

England desires no territorial aggrandisement, and could be no party to a previous arrangement from which she was to derive any such benefit. England could be no party to any understanding, however general, that was to be kept secret from other powers; but her Majesty's Government believe that no arrangement could be kept secret. They would, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, be the signal for preparation for intrigues of every description, and for revolts among the Christian subjects of the Porte. *Each* power and each party would endeavor to secure its future interests, and the dissolution of the Turkish empire would be preceded by a state of anarchy which must aggravate every difficulty, if it did not render a peaceful solution of the question impossible."

From the National Era.

'TARRYTOWN, PA. MARCH 22, 1854.—Now that the Senate have consummated as far as they can the Nebraska conspiracy, the people here are anxiously inquiring what the House will do. I have heard several persons say, if the bill pass the House, they are ready to buckle on the knapsack, and shoulder the rifle, and defend Nebraska against the incursions of the slave oligarchy at all hazards. The excitement is increasing, and the end no one can foretell."

'CLAREMONT, N. H, MARCH 20, 1854.—Allow me to state one fact that speaks volumes in reference to the sentiment in New Hampshire on the Nebraska bill.

It was the vote to see if the town would instruct the Representatives to vote for no man for Senator to Congress who was not against the Nebraska Bill.

It was taken when the house was as full as at any time during the three days of town meeting. It was proposed to divide the house, for many cried out, 'O, no; we are all on one side.'

And when it was called, more than six hundred hands went up with a rush, and when the contrary was called, three hands were raised. I saw only two, but understood there were three. Here was an expression of the heart's of the people."

☞ A person of rather a doubtful character, recently returned from Europe told his friends he had been presented at Court there. 'Did you see the Queen?' asked one. 'Well, no, returned the Yankee, 'I didn't see her 'zactly, but I seed one of her friends—a judge. Yer see,' he continued, 'the Court I was presented at, happened to be a Police Court.'

☞ PEOPLE are as much affected by color as insane bulls. Ministers always preach in white neck-cloths, a style of color so associated with the pulpit, that we imagine a Byron neck-tie, with yellow spots, would render the Rev. Mr. Silkey 'as speechless as a dumb man, cut in marble.'

☞ Meeting a negro on the road, with crape on his hat, a traveller said;

'I see you have lost some of your relatives.'

'Yes, massa.'

'Was it a near or distant relative?'

'Yes, pretty distant—'bout twenty four miles,' was the reply.

☞ THE greatest eclipse since 1806, will take place 26th of May.

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WASHINGTON CITY D. C

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854

TRUST IN GOD, AND PERSEVERE.

Brother, is life's morning cloud
Has the sunlight ceased to shine
Is the earth in darkness shrouded,
Would'st thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother, let thy vision
Look above, see! light is near,
Soon will come the next transition,
'Trust in God, and persevere.'

Brother, has life's hope receded,
Has thou sought its joys in vain?
Friends proved false when most needed,
Foes rejoicing at thy pain?
Cheer up, brother, there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never fear,
Foes forgiving, sins confessing,
'Trust in God, and persevere.'

Brother, all things round are calling
With united voice, 'be strong!'
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yes, my brother, though life's troubles
Drive thee near the dark despair,
Soon 'twill vanish like a bubble,
'Trust in God, and persevere.'

He, from His high throne in Heaven
Watches every step you take,
He will see each fetter riven
Which your foes in anger make:
Cheer up brother, He has power
To dry up the bitter tear,
And though darkest tempests lower,
'Trust in God, and persevere.'

Brother, there's a quiet slumber
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save—
Wait then, till life's quiet even
Closes round thee, calm and clear,
And till called from earth to Heaven,
'Trust in God, and persevere.'

☞ The year 1717 is memorial in the history of New England, on account of the unusual quantity of snow which fell February 20th and 24th of that year. In those two storms the earth was covered with snow from ten to fifteen feet, and in some places to twenty feet deep. Many houses of one story were buried, and in numerous cases, paths were dug from house to house under the snow drifts.—The visits were made by means of snow shoes, the weapons having first stepped out of their chamber windows. One gentleman wishing to visit his 'lady love,' walked three miles with snow-shoes, and entered her residence as he had left his own, namely—by the chamber window. He was cordially received, as he was the first person the family had seen from abroad for a week. Cotton Mather has left a manuscript account of this great snow storm, and the many marvels and prodigies attending it.

A Western justice—of course he could not be anything else but Western—ordered a witness 'to come up and be sworn.' He was informed that the person was deaf and dumb. 'I don't care,' said the judge, passionately, 'whether he is or not—here is the Constitution of the United States before me. It guarantees to every man the right of speech—and as long as I have the honor of a seat on this bench, it shall not be violated or invaded. What the Constitution guarantees to a man, he shall, I reckon.'

☞ 'Papa can a person catch anything if he don't run after it?'

'No.'

'Well then how did you catch that cold you have got?'

'By running after your mother to bring her home from the women's rights meeting.'

☞ A good man's heaven commences here. The same may be said of the wicked man's hell. To taste of Paradise all that's necessary is to taste of virtue. There is more sunshine in one good act than in all the solar system ever invented.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following interesting account of a marriage by proxy—or, to speak more correctly, a marriage where only one of the contracting parties was present—which lately took place in 'Old Virginia.'

'It is but recently that I became aware of the fact that marriage by proxy was allowable in the Old Dominion. Some years ago a noble son of Africa, called General—a title which he had not earned by gallant services on the battlefield, neither had he acquired it as Gen. Mathew Arbuckle did his of the same grade, but had received it from his sponsors in baptism, if he ever had any—sued and won the love of a colored lady sporting the rural name of Milken Sally. A day was fixed for their wedding, the officiating clergyman being a colored gentleman, a slave on an adjoining plantation, a stickler for dignity, and a firm believer in the resolutions of '93 and '99. Those who needed his services had to go to his cabin. General and Milken had to make the best of it, as Mahomet would not go to the mountain, it remained for the mountain to go to Mahomet. The eventful evening at length arrived—the guests are assembled, the groom has come, but the bride is missing. The venerable clergyman at length becomes impatient, expresses his astonishment at Milken's absence, when the General, rising from his seat, thus delivers himself—

'Look here, broder Cullifer, it is no use waiting for dat darkey—I knows her like a book, she has gone to sleep setting fore de fire. I'se authorized to speak for her, so jes go ahead jes the same if she was here.'

Old Cullifer thought it a wise suggestion, and proceeded to unite them in the holy bonds of matrimony. When the General went over to Milken's cabin, sure enough, there she was fast asleep by the fire, with some of her wedding finery in her hand. She was terribly provoked to learn her wedding has come off, and she was not there.'

OUR COMFORTS OF BUT YESTERDAY.

Few persons, when reading by gaslight, sending messages by telegraph, travelling by railroad, enjoying at breakfast a paper, or profiting by use of anthracite coal, ever stop to think how very modern all these conveniences are.—Most of them were unknown to our grandfathers. All of them were wanting a century ago. Washington read with candles instead of gas. Franklin died half a century before 'Hoe's Last Fast' was invented; Jefferson travelled on horseback, instead of by railroad and steamboat. The news of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, instead of being telegraphed over the Union in half an hour, was weeks in finding its way to the different sections of the Union.

Gas, now so common, was not even evolved from coal until 1733. Half a century elapsed before it was used for purposes of illumination: and to Mr. Murdock, of Cornwall, England, belongs the credit of this. In 1805, it became general in the Manchester factories: in 1807, it was introduced into London: and now it lights up villages in New Zealand, where no white man had built a residence fifty years ago. The first attempt to use anthracite coal was at Mauch Chunk, we believe, about the year 1806. What would we do without it now? It would be practically impossible to obtain wood enough for the kitchens and sitting rooms of our great cities, much less for the thousand of steam engines that ply in factories; so that, without coal, not only would a warm fireside in winter, be a luxury reserved for the rich alone, but the spinning-jenny and power loom would lose 'the very breath of their existence.' Cheap fuel makes cheap wearing apparel, cheap newspapers, cheap furniture for houses, and most of all, comfortable homes. Without coal the Ledger's edition would take a week to print, and the cost be so great that a cent a copy would not half remunerate the printer.

Watt, the inventor of the steam engine in its present form, took out his first patent in 1769. But steam, as every school boy knows, was not applied to navigation for more than a generation afterwards. Fifty years elapsed, in fact, before steam boats became common: In 1804, Oliver Evans experimented; in this State, on steam carriages: in 1811, steam was used to convey coal cars, at Belkinsop, England, and in 1829 the Rocket, the first locomotive to draw passenger cars, ran on the Manchester railway, averaging fifteen miles an hour. The magnetic telegraph is of even later invention. Morse took out his first patent so late as 1837. The earliest of our numerious telegraph lines, that between Baltimore and Washington, was not put into operation until 1844. Prior to Morse, telegraphs were made in characters, and so costly as to be confined to governments. But now the poorest person can afford, when travelling, to telegraph his health and movements to his family. The magnetic telegraph, indeed, has brought down to the people the power to transmit messages, just as the steam engine has brought down to them the luxury and benefits of the penny press.

All these important discoveries have culminated within a generation or two. In truth, one has led to the other, and each has sustained each, steam produced quick travelling, and quick travelling suggested the telegraph. The age has flowered, all at once, like a century plant. Perhaps other advances in the useful arts, not less immense, are even now bursting the seed. When we consider the wants of mankind, when we see how far civilization is below what it should be, we feel that more is yet to be discovered, almost fancy we hear the tread of vaster reforms still advancing from the unseen future. We may yet live to cross the Atlantic within a week, to travel to the Mississippi between sunrise and sunset, to ask the price of tea at Canton, and receive an answer before we could now write and mail a letter. So much has been done already, that nothing appears improbable. That ancients would have said that the golden age of the gods had returned, but we, with more truth and humility, only say that man is at last becoming man.

JOHN SIMMES, says the MAN who went to the National Hotel to get his growth, has become so tall that hot soup freezes before it gets down in his stomach. When he eats meat he is obliged to get that which is just killed, or it will spoil before it reaches his gizzard. Feet.

A PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.

AMERICA'S OWN.

OWING to the steady advance of AMERICA'S OWN, the publishers have been enabled to make arrangements that will place it ahead of any weekly published. They do not resort to the quack system of offering premiums of jewelry, books, &c., to increase the circulation, but depend upon its merits to commend it to public favor. The paper is devoted to no sect or party, it is intended as a family journal for the people of America, and it contains more readable matter than any other paper. The press, both of the North and South, speak of it in the warmest terms of commendation. It is edited by EDMUND B. CHILD and FINLEY JOHNSON—

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854

☞ The Church and State Party holds on—mark their progress, they ought to be in the combined army—if great talkers were great fighters they might do some good. We suspect the following is from one of the christian armies.

"THE NEBRASKA BILL—NO. 1.

Have the United States Power to Prohibit Slavery in their Territories?

'The first question is, whether the People of the United States, by their agents and servants in Congress assembled, have the constitutional power to prescribe to their Territories a rule excluding Slavery. This is first to me, because up to the present moment the grossest deceptions and the miserablest delusions prevail in respect to it."

'The first question is,' &c. and the next question is, who is it that asks the question? and the next to that is, of whom is it asked? But we will finish his question, 'whether the people of the United States by their agents and servants in Congress assembled, have the constitutional power to prescribe to their Territories a rule excluding Slavery?" We answer, NO. Congress has no power to exclude or admit Slavery into any State or Territory, and of course it can not recogoize or convey that power to others which it does not possess itself, it is impossible—Congress can do nothing permanent. What sort of a government would ours be by this time if it could? not much short of despotic. See how provoked they are at the Missouri question, that was a stepping-stone for them; though we do not understand it, yet their outcry against it bears strong evidence that they are loser by it, and the people are gainers.

Another thing we have a wish to be enlightened upon,—What does this writer mean further in asking, "whether the people of the United States have the constitutional power through their agents &c. to prescribe to *their* Territories a rule excluding Slavery?" And do you call yourselves the people of the United States? not by a long ways. But supposing you are only trying to draw wool over the bonafide people's eyes, endeavoring to overawe them by domineering impudence, scowling like 'Old Nick' himself—using all kind of low language, and call the most respectable people we have in the country, by every infamous name they can think of. God forbid such should be the character of the people of the United States. No: it is their own character—nor are there even of these enough to be called people of the United States if they were worthy of the honors. Cabals, conspiracies, mischief-makers, never at peace, vengeance-dealing monsters. But probably a third of the league are English, and perhaps another third Scotch, and other foreigners. Be that as it may, there are to a certainty a number of foreigners in the league, some of whom stand at the helm; and yet these insolent usurpers call them the people of the United States, and the real bonafide people the meanest of creation—that is, the men, not as the ladies—we wish to tell the truth, particularly in the present case.

And now we come to the last question. If Congress even had the power to prohibit Slavery in Territories, how do these people expect it to be done? Would they have a hand in it? they would not. The land belongs to the United States when it is settled, and the settlers wish to have a Territorial Government, they make it known to Congress, who, if they see fit, grant commissions to such men as the people of the TERRITORY—not the people of the United States—recommends, such as the Governor, Judges, U. S. Attorneys, Marshals, &c. so the right to the soil is thus conveyed directly from the United States into the hands of the citizens of the Territory, and they form counties, districts, &c. and elect members for legislation, who pass what laws they please in regard to slavery or any other matter, provided they are constitutional. Recollect this proviso, Mr. Fanatics—therefore the people of the United States have no business with making laws for any State or Territory. Here is all that we find in the Constitution respecting Territories, either general or special—

"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

CONTINUED FROM WEEK BEFORE LAST.

Miss Irving.

Miss I. is a lady from Georgia, and appertains to one of the first families of that State. Her father was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and she is now on a visit to Washington to obtain a claim for money due to her, as heir, for her father's services, which ought to have been paid long since. We trust she may succeed. She is a fine looking woman, tall and stately, with a de Medicis form and a ladylike air. Her face is oval, full, and rather fair, with regular features, and a mild winning blue eye soft as the evening zephyrs. Her countenance open, joyous and buoyant, bespeaks a soul abounding in kind charity. We have seen few ladies in our long, long lifetime that has filled our heart with more esteem We corresponded through our friend Sally for some time, yet never met but once.

Mrs. Butler.

We met with this lady at Miss Manning's in this city. Mrs. B. (if we do not mistake the name) is a young widow, beautiful and accomplished, and we believe in the Market. She is tall, straight and slender, with a rounding figure, and might be taken for a girl. Her face is grecian, fair as a lily, tinged with a beautiful carnation shade. Her fine auburn hair, and her splendid forehead, deep, fair and smooth, contrasts with the most enchanting sweetness. Her sparkling blue eye beams with vivacity and intelligence, and betokens a good heart. Her countenance is open and gay—her manners affable and pleasing; while she has every evidence of a lady of education. May Heaven protect her wherever she goes.

But we have another widow, whose name we are sorry is lost. She is quite a young woman, like her sister in bereavement, is highly favored by nature, and has a sweet little boy to comfort her. She is of common height, and a very delicate form, though she kept her seat during our interview. Her hair is black as jet—her face is oval, of the middling shade, with features of the finest symmetry, adorned with a soft roseate bloom. Her eye is a dark hazel, and sparkles like gems. Her countenance is modesty and innocence itself—serene and composed, she has moreover a shade of melancholy very pleasing.

But the flower of the flock has just made her appearance—

Mrs. Pendleton.

Mrs. P. is the daughter of Mr. MILLS a native of South Carolina, the greatest Architect perhaps in this country, and has for many years been living in this city in the service of the Government His daughter, likewise, lives in this city, but we never saw her since she was a child, till the present week. She is in the prime of womanhood—indeed we took her for a girl. She is of the medium height, with a light figure, and an elastic step; but the sweet smile, the easy air, graceful bend, her glittering eye, and the charms of her voice—she is one of nature's perfections too, surely. Her face is oval, of the medium fulness and the middling shade, with features of perfect harmony. Her hair is black as the raven's wing, and satin is not smoother: her cresent* forehead is of the finest mould, and bespeaks energy, contentment, and mind, the greatest treasure of human nature can possess. Her dove eye is a dark hazel, and sparkles with vivacity and good sense. Her modest brow denotes that ineffable charm of a meek and quiet temper. Her countenance glows with a rich carnation, and seems to melt with human kindness: and of all females she is the most accomplished in her manners, (in our poor judgment) if we except the lamented Mrs. MADISON.

But this is not half! Mrs P., from account, on all sides, is one of the most charitable ladies in our city; visits the sick, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and generally goes on foot, though she has one of the most splended carriages in Washington. This is true religion, of such are the Christians. She would not order her servants to put an aged widow's papers in the stove, neither would a savage,—instead of this she is always employed in doing good. It was this lady who presented that gorgeous Banner to the COLUMBIA Fire Company, about which there was considerable *eclat*. She made it with her own hands. May she meet her reward.

* All ladies and gentlemen too, have made a new discovery on the improvement of their hair.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY—SPEECHES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD U. S. CONGRESS.

(*Continued from our last.*)

We left off at Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, Mr. H., after a few preliminary words, says,

"If it is advisable, if it is necessary, if it is desirable that an additional number of cadets should be appointed, I think that they might be appropriately designated by senators, with quite as much propriety as they are now designated by members of the House of Representatives.

But, sir, I am opposed to this section, and I am opposed to it for a reason which I think has been very well stated by the senator from Michigan. I am opposed to it because I am a sincere friend of the Academy at West Point. I believe that that school turns out annually a number amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to answer all the demands of the government. I would vote most cheerfully, and I believe I should be acting in the line of my duty in so doing, to restrict, rather than to increase, that number. I do not desire, however, to do even that, but I would let it remain as it is. I think the evidences furnished us during the last war with Mexico have removed a portion of the prejudice which existed in the minds of some of our community against that school."

We are much pleased with Senator H.'s ideas on the subject of West Point, and so likewise with Governor Cass, on the same side and for the same reason,—but our Printer hurries us, and we are sorry, for we had just arrived at our element. But Mr. *Simmes* has just taken to himself a wife, and seems to prefer her company to printing—we suspect therefore, we will have to indulge him.

From the America's Own.

A CITY SKETCH.

By Willie Edgar Pabor.

It was only the other afternoon that I heard that question put by a little child to her mother. They were passing me, robed in the extreme of fashion—their silks rustling, and feathers in full profusion decking the little hat of the child.

They passed a girl, who—dressed in tatters, dirty as she could be, with hair matted, and eyes wild as with despair—was sitting in the dirt playing, and as the wealthy one saw her, the child inquired.

'*What kind of an animal is that, mother?*'

'Don't you know, child?'

'No!'

'Why that's a girl,' and as these words fell on my ear, they passed out of hearing. But they will never be forgotten by me, and since then, I have thought when the Future may yet reveal for both of those children. Of one common present, how different now their situation. The one, mayhap, will yet take the place of the other, and cause a new inquiry.

But God shield the innocent one. May his arm ward off the dangers accruing from the bitterness of this world's cup, and may the path, now so flower decked and beautiful, continue to be full of the sunshine whose radiance fills the heart with rapture and delight.

And for thee, dirt bedaubed, uncombed unwashed child of Poverty, may the unrolling of the future's scroll, show brighter pages and purer tracery for thee. May thy calm blue eyes be full of rapture, and thy cheek be the downy couch where roses shall nestle, thy lips be wreathed with smiles, thy steps possess lightness, thy voice gentleness, and the inner chamber of thy spirit be made a sweet sanctuary for the indwelling of holy thoughts, thy utterance be pure as the light, thy days replete with happiness, and thy end be like that of the child of God.

HAPPY MARY.

The influence of a dear young friend whose conduct was a beautiful illustration of the faith that worketh by love, is thus described by an eye-witness—She moved about the house like a sunbeam. I heard her singing as she passed to and fro, and her mother heard her too, she said, with a fond smile, 'It is Mary, she is always the same—always happy. I do not know what I would do without her.' 'I do not know what any of us would do without Mary,' repeated her eldest daughter, and the rest echoed her words.

'Her younger brother is of a violent temper and is always quarrelling with somebody, but he never quarrels with Mary, because she will not quarrel with him, but strives to turn aside his anger by gentle words. Even her very presence has an influence over him.'

From the America's Own.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT.

BY C. JILLSON.

The Past is dead, the Present lives,
But only for a day:
And e'er we half enjoy a thought
Time bears it far away.

The Past was worthy of those men
Who lived in day gone by,
Just suited to their wants and ways
But not to you and I.

Its paths perhaps, were wisely trod
By able men of yore,
Then let us ever be content
To tread those paths no more.

Let all that sleeps, forever sleep,
In dark Oblivion's shade
The Past has had its days and age,
Its impress has been made.

And he who wanders in the gloom
Of ages long gone by,
Will lose the present and its charms
And all his hopes will die.

Ah, this will never do for men
Who lives in this last age,
Where telegraphs and railways claim
A place on Life's great stage.

To-DAY must be the motto now,
The present time is best;
And he who follows out this rule
Will certainly be blest.

If all could live as though to-day
Would be the very last,
'Twould save this everlasting wish
To have the dreamy PAST.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Church, Capitol Hill, (March 12th,) by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Mr. JOHN HENRY SIMMES, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH HIGDON, both of Washington.

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AMERICA'S OWN.

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☞ Will our exchanges please copy the above. We shall, at any time, be happy to reciprocate the favor.

☞ 'Papa can a person catch anything if he don't run after it?'

'No.'

'Well then how did you catch that cold you have got?'

'By running after your mother to bring her home from the women's rights meeting.'

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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

It is our intention to continue the publication in paper monthly for a time, and to insert thereafter monthly, a list of all the publications issued

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THE ATLAS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By HERRICK & ROPES.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

(No 111 Nassau street) New York.

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A New Arrangement. Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

☞ Of course we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper, not ridiculously squeamish and straight laced, but really and truly moral; such as may be taken into the family circle without fear. Advertisements of an improper character shall be as heretofore, gorgously excluded.

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4 COPIES,	5 per annum
8 (And one to Agent, or getter up of the Club	10,0
15 do do	do 15,00
20 do do	do 20,00

DEACON & PETERSON, No 66 South third Street, Philadelphia.

THE MUSICAL WORLD

AND

NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES,

Oliver Dyer and Richard Storrs Willis.

Delivered to New York and Brooklyn Subscribers at $3 per annum, payable (inflexibly,) in advance.

One copy will be sent by mail for		$3
Two copies	do	do 5
Five copies	do	do 10
Ten copies	do	do 20

Any person that sends us a club of ten subscribers will receive an extra copy for his trouble.

All communications must be addressed post paid, to DYER & WILLIS, publishers of the Musical World & Times No. 257 Broadway, New York.

Subscribers in this city, Harlem, Williamsbug, Brooklyn, Jersey city & State in Island are served by regular carriers at one shilling per month, or three cents per copy.

JOHN F. CALLAN, DRUGGIST.

J. F. Callan Esq. has returned to his old stand. Mr. C. keeps an extensive supply of the best Medicines just imported, and all sorts of Garden Seeds, both culinary and flowers, with the rarest plants and shrubs from every part of the world.

If our friends now in Congress, wish to procure any thing rare and beautiful, they will find it at Mr. J. F. Callan's, and will moreover find just such a man as they like—an Israelite, in whom there is no guile.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSPARILLA.

Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt rheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N. York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market.

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Respectfully yours.

C. S Preston M D.

United States Officer.

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After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

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DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIER OR CORDIAL;

Cure of Nervous Diseases.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once refreshed, revivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant, active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the MEDICINAL WONDER of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

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It is the only infallible remedy yet discovered for Nervous, Head, and Mind Complaints; it is the mental physic long sought for, and never before found, the only natural agent that can administer to a mind diseased. It will increase and restore the appetite, strengthen the enfeebled, renew the health of those who have destroyed it, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

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The common expression of those who have used this extract is—I have heard your Cordial highly spoken of but was one of the incredulous in regard to its merit, having tried various medicines sold for the same purpose without deriving any benefit. I had almost given up all hopes of deriving any relief, and when I purchased some of your Cordial I had no faith whatever of its benefitting me; but it has.

THE FAIRMONT REPUBLICAN,

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DR. PETTIT'S

AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Ophthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve—Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of Onondago, Co. N. York, and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered a scientific apportionment of ingredients, combining *soothing, healing, and strengthening properties*, that have resulted in effecting many ASTONISHING CURES, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, A DESERVED RENOWN *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The AMERICAN EYE SALVE is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with *weaker sore eyes*, whether caused by acute or chronic inflamation,—of *scrofula origin—weakness or defective unison—diseased state of the optic nerve.*

Irving Hotel, Washington D. C.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken charge of this large and well known establishment, which has been completely and elegantly refitted and refurnished in every department. Having had charge for a long time of French's hotel Norfolk, and the hotel at Old Point, and being experienced in all the details requisite to form a hotel of the first class, he assures the public that every thing will be made to render the Irving in every respect deserving of their confidence and support. D. D. FARREN.

GEORGE HILBUS,

MUSICAL DEPOT

Takes this method to inform the citizens and strangers that he has now a complete and general assortment of Musical Instruments, and musical merchandize, consisting of Guitars of the finest tone and finish. Violins, imitations from the old masters; together with large assortment of Accordeons. Flutinas, Flutes, Fifes, Violin Bows, Banjos Tambourines, &c.

NOW GET UP YOUR CLUBS FOR THE NEW YEAR OF M'MAKIN'S MODEL AMERICAN COURIER.

AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

The world-wide reputation of the Model American Courier, for Literary, Moral and miscellaneous excellence, leaves the Publisher nothing to promise and nothing to fear in a comparison with any of its host of imitators in almost every Atlantic city. He would simply state that, determined to keep in the van of enterprise and liberality, he has made arrangements to give increased interest to the columns of the Courier, which has long been acknowledged as

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER EXTANT!

Among the attractions of the year 1854, will be Original American Tales, by distinguished authors—Original Sketches, Letters from Abroad, Original Poems, First Republications of Choice English Literature; both prose and poetry—copious Extracts from the London 'Merry Satirists'—'Communipaw's' Epistles, &c. &c.

TERMS.

☞ The terms of the American Courier for a single year are Two Dollars per annum—but in order to continue its immense circulation, the Publisher still proposes to Clubs or Companies the following terms, the best ever offered! Payment invariably in advance.

Two copies one year or one copy two years,		$3
Four		5
Eight	and one for the Agent,	10
Fourteen		15
Twenty		20

☞ Members of old clubs are perfectly eligible to the offers to new ones, when they renew in clubs, and pay in full directly to this office, either personally or by mail and not to an agent or third person.

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All orders must be addressed, post paid,
ANDREW M'MAKIN,
No. 141 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE BOOK TRADE
IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 25CE
ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
BY H. WILSON
49 ANN STREET, NEW YORK.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Announcement of forthcoming works (consisting of the titles thereof, style, No. of Vols., No. of pages, author's name, style of binding, name and address of publisher, and price, not exceeding eight lines,)	$5,00

(The above named particulars of all large and small works published within the current month are inserted gratuitously upon being forwarded to the Publisher, post paid. Publishers will confer a favor by furnishing these particulars)

Advertisements over six lines, or less,
Advertisements over sixteen lines, at the rate of 6 1-4 cents per line.
All communications must be post paid

TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.

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SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Ophthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve—Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause;

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of Onondago, Co. N York, and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered a scientific apportionment of ingredients, combining *soothing, healing, and strengthening, properties*, that have resulted in effecting many ASTONISHING CURES, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, A DESERVED RENOWN, *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The AMERICAN EYE SALVE is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with *weaker sore eyes*, whether caused by acute or chronic inflamation,—of *scrofula origin—weakness or defective* unison—diseased *state of the optic nerve.*

Irving Hotel, Washington D. C,

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken charge of this large and well known establishment, which has been completely and elegantly refitted and refurnished in every department. Having had charge for a long time of Frenchs, hotel norfolk, and the hotel at Old Point, and being experienced in all the details requisite to form a hotel of the first class, he assures the public that every thing will be made to render the Irving in every respect deserving of their confidence and support. D. B. FARRAR.

GEORGE HILBUS,
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Takes this method to inform the citizens and strangers that he has now a complete and general assortment of Musical Instruments, and musical merchandize, consisting of Guitars of the finest tone and finish, Violins, imatons from the old masters; together with a large assortment of Accordeons, Flutino, Flutes, Fifes, Violin Bows, Beaujo Tambourines, &c.